

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

---

VOL. 40

JANUARY 16, 1925

No. 3

---

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPORTION OF SEXES FOUND AMONG ANOPHELES IN VARIOUS RESTING PLACES

By M. A. BARBER, Special Expert; W. H. W. KOMP, Associate Sanitary Engineer; and T. B. HAYNE, Technical Assistant, United States Public Health Service

There is a more or less general impression among field workers in malaria that the presence of a large proportion of males among *Anopheles* in a daytime resting place indicates nearness to a breeding place. If such should be the case, we would have in the proportion of sexes a valuable indicator of the location of breeding places and their nearness to dwellings. For the past four years we have been accustomed to keep a record in our notes of the proportion of sexes and of the character of the resting places of *Anopheles* collected in a considerable variety of localities. Most of these collections were made in connection with studies in mosquito distribution and dispersal; but some of the more recent observations were made for the definite purpose of determining the significance of the proportion of sexes as regards the character of a resting place and its distance from a breeding place. It has seemed worth while to summarize our observations, and this is done in the accompanying tables.

In Table 1, which includes only *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, our observations are classified according to the proportion of males found in each collection, and according to the type of resting place, regardless of its distance from the probable breeding place. In each observation the insects collected were identified in the laboratory. Since the sex percentages are calculated for each observation, the numbers included in them are of importance. No observation includes less than 10 *Anopheles*. Of the 300 observations contained in Table 1, 28.7 per cent include 10-24 *Anopheles*; 21.7 per cent, 25-50 *Anopheles*; 23.0 per cent, 51-100; 21.7 per cent, 101-500; and 6 per cent, over 500. In a general way, the different types of resting places are arranged in Table 1 according to the degree of accessibility, to the mosquitoes, of a source of blood.

The distribution of the observations in Table 1 indicates rather decisively that the more accessible the source of blood in a shelter the smaller the percentage of male *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in it. In the seventh column under the heading "Resting places" are in-

cluded such places as hollow stumps and trees, spaces under bridges, empty buildings, and similar places not accessible to domestic animals. In such places the proportion of females containing blood as well as of females in general was relatively small. As regards the category "under human dwellings," nearly all of our collections were made under well-screened houses; and our series may show a smaller percentage of females than would a series including many of the poorer sort of dwellings.

TABLE 1.—*Observations on Anopheles quadrimaculatus arranged according to the percentage of males in each observation and the character of the resting places*

Per cent males	Resting places and incidence of observations						Total, all resting places
	Barns known to house animals at night	Barns probably housing animals at night	In human dwellings	Under human dwellings	Chicken houses	Privies	
81-90							1
76-80							2
71-75							1
66-70							1
61-65			1				4
56-60			1				3
51-55					2		10
46-50	1					2	12
41-45	2	1		2	1	5	8
36-40	2		1	1		1	16
31-35	3			4	3	5	13
26-30	2	2		2	2	2	3
21-25	2	3		3		4	18
16-20	6	10	1	3	1	2	2
11-15	12	12	6	1	4	1	4
6-10	17	12	3		2		37
0-5	34	36	3	1	7	1	3
Number of observations	81	76	14	19	20	25	65
Number of mosquitoes	14,013	3,852	1,074	944	4,963	6,534	3,191
Average number of mosquitoes per observation	173.0	50.7	76.7	49.4	248.1	261.3	49.0
Per cent males in each group	6.7	13.1	11.2	28.1	17.8	31.2	46.0
							300
							34,571

In Table 2 *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and *Anopheles crucians* are compared as regards the proportion of males found in different resting places. The total number of observations is less than that of Table 1, since only those observations are included in which both species occurred in the same resting place at the same observation. In our series the number of *Anopheles crucians* per observation was usually smaller than that of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. It also appears from Table 2 that the proportion of males of *Anopheles crucians* was generally smaller than that of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, and that this discrepancy was especially marked in occupied barns, where males of *Anopheles crucians* were found in only 3 out of 95 collections (total, 6 males to 548 females, or 1 male to 91 females); whereas in the case of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* males occurred in 59 out of 95

collections (total, 699 males to 10,563 females, or 1 male to 15 females). No explanation occurs to us for the fewness of males of *Anopheles crucians* in blood-providing resting places, unless possibly *Anopheles crucians* is a comparatively "wild" species, and only females strongly attracted by blood seek resting places commonly frequented by the more domesticated *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Our observations were made almost wholly in fresh-water regions. Along the coast, where *Anopheles crucians* are often aggressive biters, different proportions of species and sexes might occur in resting places.

TABLE 2.—*Observations on Anopheles according to the percentage of males in each observation and the character of the resting place.—A. crucians and A. quadrimaculatus compared*

Per cent males.	Resting places and incidence of observations											
	Barns known to house animals at night		Barns probably housing animals at night		In human dwellings		Chicken houses		Under human dwellings		Shelters with no convenient source of blood	
	Quad	Cru- cians	Quad	Cru- cians	Quad	Cru- cians	Quad	Cru- cians	Quad	Cru- cians	Quad	Cru- cians
50-100			2	*					3	3	16	8
41-50	2		2	3		1			2	1	3	1
31-40	6	2		2					3	1	10	
21-30	7		8	2	1			1		3	3	4
16-20	9		7	1					1		3	2
10-15	13		14	2	4			1		2	2	4
8-9	4		3					1				1
6-7	9		5	1							2	1
4-5	12	1	7	2								1
2-3	9		7	2	1							
1	13			5								
0	11	92	21	52	1	6		5			5	17
Number of observations	95	95	74	74	7	7	5	5	15	15	47	47
Number of mosquitoes	11,262	554	3,556	2,909	420	16	921	18	822	554	1,287	554
Total number of observations												243
Total number of mosquitoes												21,873
Total <i>A. quadrimaculatus</i>												17,268
Total <i>A. crucians</i>												4,605

In addition to the data given in Tables 1 and 2, certain special observations also indicate the relation between the character of a shelter and the proportion of sexes found in it.

In the course of some tests comparing man with domestic animals as an attraction for *Anopheles*,<sup>1</sup> man-baited and pig-baited traps and a control trap with no animal bait were arranged at points equidistant from an *Anopheles*' breeding place. The average of four nights' observations gives a female percentage of from 92 to 100 per cent for both *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and *Anopheles crucians* in the traps which had a source of blood, while the control trap gave only 50 to 54 per cent of females.

<sup>1</sup> Barber, M. A., and Hayne, T. B.: Public Health Reports, Vol. 39, No. 4, 1924, pp. 139-144.

A series of 5 daily observations were made in a barn which housed horses at night. The percentage of males ranged from 6.0 to 11.4 per cent on different days, and averaged 8.5 per cent. Later in the season this barn was converted into a chicken house, while remaining at the same distance from a breeding place—an irrigated rice field. As a chicken house the building apparently afforded less attraction for female *Anopheles*; for a series of six daily observations, made only three weeks after the first series, showed a male percentage which varied on different days from 13.1 to 29.6 per cent, and averaged 21.4 per cent.

The preponderance of females in blood-providing resting places is, of course, due to the fact that only females seek blood, and, once becoming engorged, they tend to remain during the following day in the shelter most convenient to the source of blood. During the warm months of the year and in localities where there is an abundance of shelters, there would not seem to be any other reason for their preference for occupied barns or dwellings. Probably the "wilder" the species, the less likely that females would remain in barns or dwellings after biting. It would be worth while to compare different species of *Anopheles* to determine whether the proportion of males found in blood-providing resting places is any indicator of the degree of domestication of a species.

In our series the numbers of *Anopheles punctipennis* were too small to be of much significance.

TABLE 3.—*Observations on A. quadrimaculatus arranged according to the percentage of males, the character of the resting places, and their distance from a breeding place*

Resting place and distance from a breeding place	Percentage of males and incidence of observations														
	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75
Shelters with no convenient source of blood:															
0-100 yards				1			1								
101-220 yards															
440 yards			1												
In human dwellings:															
0-100 yards	1			4											
101-220 yards	1	3		1	1										
440 yards				1											
Barns known to house animals at night:															
0-100 yards	14	7	3	2											
101-220 yards	10	3			1										
440 yards	4	1	2	1	1			1	1	1					
880 yards	2		2	1	1	1	1								
1,000 yards	3		1	1			1								
½-mile															
1,200 yards	3	2	3	1				1	1	1					
1 mile or more					1										

In Table 3 observations are arranged according to percentage of males and distance from the probable breeding place. This table includes all the observations appearing in Table 1 in which the dis-

tance from a probable breeding place was known. Data for certain types of shelters are omitted either because of too few observations or because of too little variety in distance from a breeding place. In the case of privies, nearly all of the observations were made in places within 150 yards of a breeding place. The percentage of males in the different collections made at that distance was practically that shown in Table 1 for all distances. Practically the same statement can be made for our comparatively few observations made under occupied dwellings. Considering the three types of resting places included in Table 3, in barns housing animals the percentage of males shows a tendency to increase with increased distance, especially when we compare distances up to 220 yards with those of 440 and 880 yards. At 1,200 yards, however, evidence of such correlation ceases; and there is certainly no constant tendency in any category for the proportion of either sex to increase with distance. In human dwellings and in shelters not providing a source of blood, the number of observations is small, and these groups are included in order to show the great variety in the percentage of males found at a given distance. Repeated observations made in a certain occupied cabin situated within 150 yards of an irrigated rice field gave during the same season, percentages of male *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* varying from 2.5 to 16.3 per cent.

It is not always easy to determine the breeding place which most largely contributes to the population of a given shelter. In our observations, mostly made in an irrigated, rice-growing district, determinations were made easier during two seasons by droughts which eliminated nearly all breeding places except those in irrigated fields. In any case, the distances taken as a whole were determined definitely enough to bring out any marked correlation, should any exist, between sex proportions and distance.

All of the observations included in Tables 1, 2, and 3 were made during the warm months of the year, when the proportion of females was not affected by winter conditions. A series of observations carried on during several winters would indicate that in winter as well as in summer, females are especially attracted to shelters containing a source of blood. Pig traps would contain females almost exclusively, while many males could be found in the near-by woods (Georgia, January and February, 1921). As we have stated in a previous paper,<sup>2</sup> winter breeding of *Anopheles* may be going on, although very few or no males can be found in blood-providing resting places.

<sup>2</sup> Barber, M. A., Komp, W. H. W., and Hayne, T. B.: Public Health reports 3, vol. 39, No. 6, 1924, pp. 231-246.

## SUMMARY

Our observations show clearly that the character of a resting place of *Anopheles* is an important factor in determining the proportion of the sexes found in it—the more accessible the source of blood, the larger the percentage of females—and this factor seems to be more important in the case of *Anopheles crucians* than in the case of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*. Distance from a breeding place would seem to be a minor factor in our series, even if it operated at all.

It is to be kept in mind that the habits of *Anopheles* may show great variations according to locality; and it may be that under certain conditions the proportion of sexes would be a more reliable indicator of distance from a breeding place than it appears to be in our series. In a large proportion of our observations where the distance from a breeding place is recorded, the breeding was taking place in irrigated rice fields. It may be that in the case of a more restricted breeding area the proportion of the sexes would show some relationship to distance. Absence of any but blood-providing shelters might also increase the proportion of males in them. In any case, in determining the relation of distance from breeding place to the proportion of sexes found, the character of the resting place must be taken into consideration; and in view of the results of our observations it does not seem likely that a correlation of sex proportion and distance from a breeding place will be found sufficiently definite and universal to be a reliable guide to field workers.

---

CURRENT WORLD PREVALENCE OF DISEASE**REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 15, 1924,  
ISSUED BY THE HEALTH SECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' SECRETARIAT**

By DOROTHY WIEHL, Assistant Statistician, United States Public Health Service

The feature of the Monthly Epidemiological Report of the Health Section of the League of Nations for November 15, 1924, is an account of the epidemic in Japan of a "hitherto unidentified epidemic disease involving the central nervous system," an advance statement of which was reviewed in the Public Health Report for December 12, 1924, pages 3125-3129. Of interest in relation to this epidemic in Japan is a short survey of the present situation of the epidemic diseases of the central nervous system and of influenza presented in the Report for as many countries as possible.

*Lethargic encephalitis.*—"Lethargic encephalitis has been unusually prevalent in 1924 only in Great Britain and Ireland; smaller outbreaks have occurred in Italy and Sweden, but the disease has been less prevalent than during the previous years elsewhere in the European continent and in North America," states the Report. The

following summarization of notifications of lethargic encephalitis in European countries during 1923 and 1924 is taken from the Monthly Epidemiological Report:

*Cases of lethargic encephalitis notified in various countries, 1923-1924*

Four weeks ended—	England and Wales		Scotland (16 cities)		North Ireland (Belfast)		Switzerland		Italy		
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	
Jan. 26	66	56	—	—	3	0	1	52	2	15	28
Feb. 23	151	150	—	—	2	2	1	68	11	35	52
Mar. 22	184	397	—	—	5	2	0	41	12	70	130
Apr. 19	145	806	—	—	8	5	1	7	14	45	151
May 17	96	1,066	13	95	2	124	9	17	27	72	
June 14	73	862	11	232	2	71	5	8	15	37	
July 12	54	477	4	144	3	13	3	5	8	18	
Aug. 9	29	266	6	46	0	4	2	7	6	21	
Sept. 6	36	236	10	33	2	5	3	0	4	13	
Oct. 4	52	187	3	20	1	0	0	4	7	15	
Nov. 1	50	170	2	10	1	1	4	0	15	—	
Nov. 29	53	—	1	—	0	—	5	—	15	—	
Dec. 27	49	—	3	—	0	—	4	—	15	—	
Total	1,038	—	—	—	20	—	203	—	277	—	

Month	Sweden		Denmark		Finland		Czechoslovakia		Lithuania	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
January	102	32	12	3	22	3	70	2	0	0
February	154	63	23	4	29	5	100	9	12	0
March	93	43	21	10	12	6	85	22	30	4
April	39	25	7	14	6	6	44	25	21	3
May	22	19	5	17	1	3	14	8	9	0
June	19	11	2	8	1	3	18	5	0	0
July	25	14	5	6	1	1	6	8	0	0
August	17	22	3	7	2	2	5	0	0	0
September	16	21	2	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
October	16	—	6	—	2	—	6	—	0	—
November	13	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	0	—
December	20	—	2	—	4	—	11	—	0	—
Total	536	—	—	—	83	—	366	—	72	—

This year's epidemic of lethargic encephalitis in Great Britain and Ireland, though "the most severe on record" from the point of view of its incidence, has been less fatal than former outbreaks; "the case fatality rarely exceeded 20 per cent, while in former outbreaks it has been nearly 50 per cent." Another difference pointed out is that the oculo-lethargic type was less common than in the earlier epidemics, and many cases were characterized by myoclonic symptoms. The accompanying graph reproduced from the Monthly Epidemiological Report shows the severity of the recent epidemic and the higher level of incidence still being maintained.

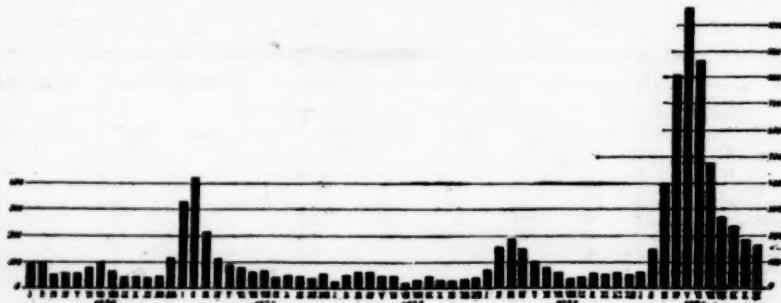
*Acute poliomyelitis.*—In the area where acute poliomyelitis is usually most prevalent, namely, in Scandinavia, Great Britain, and the United States, "although more cases have been notified than during the previous two years, the outbreaks have been far milder than the epidemics of 1911, 1912, and 1916." The severe outbreak

of poliomyelitis in Iceland, previously referred to in these reports, showed an incidence of about 2 cases per 1,000 population and a case fatality of 37 per cent, counting only the cases showing definite paralysis.

*Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.*—“Cerebrospinal meningitis has, in general, been less prevalent in 1924 than during the preceding years. Major outbreaks have been reported only from certain localities in Africa (Nigeria) and from Japan, where the above-mentioned epidemic appears to have been accompanied by a considerable number of true meningococcal meningitis” states the Report.

*Influenza.*—Although slight increases in influenza were indicated for a few countries, at the time when the Report went to press nothing unusual in the trend of the disease was suggested.

**CASES OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS NOTIFIED IN ENGLAND AND WALES,  
JAN. 1920, TO OCT. 1924, BY PERIODS OF FOUR WEEKS**



*Plague.*—A serious epidemic of plague is reported from Nigeria, and the latest reports showed the number of cases still to be increasing. The first case is said to have occurred in July, followed by sporadic cases in August. The figures for September and October follow:

*Cases of plague notified in Nigeria*

	Week ended—	Cases	Deaths
September	8.	6	6
	15.	30	29
	22.	63	62
October	29.	104	93
	6.	150	135
	13.	204	172

The plague situation in general continues relatively favorable. In the Far East, India showed a slight increase in August over July, the month of the “annual minimum incidence.” In Java the number of deaths from plague has increased steadily since June; 584 deaths were reported in the two weeks from September 9-22. In Hong-kong, states the Report, “no case of plague has occurred for a whole

year, a circumstance which is unique in at least 20 years' experience." An account of the plague outbreak in California has already appeared in the Public Health Reports.

*Cholera.*—The second wave of cholera in India this year, which started toward the end of July, appears to have culminated in August. The decline was most marked in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, where 455 deaths from cholera were reported during the week September 21-27, as compared with 3,341 in the week August 3-9. Outside of India, cholera notifications in Asia were limited to sporadic cases.

*Smallpox.*—"The smallpox situation remains favorable in the greater part of Europe" states the Report. In Spain the number of deaths from smallpox has been increasing since May; 127 deaths were reported in August as compared with 75 in July and 38 in June.

The rapid decline of the smallpox incidence in the United States continued into August, but an increase in notifications is noted in September.

The largest increase in smallpox is indicated for Java, where 900 cases were reported for the 4 weeks ended September 6 as against 490 in the previous 4 weeks ended August 9.

*Enteric fever and dysentery.*—The usual autumn increase in enteric fever is found in the reports of most countries. The excess incidence in the Baltic region, which was noticeable during August, became more marked in September.

Dysentery has been prevalent chiefly in the countries of central and eastern Europe, and is relatively rare in western and northern Europe. It has been more prevalent in Poland this year than in 1923, but less so than in 1922. Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Italy show an improvement over last year.

*Scarlet fever and diphtheria.*—No serious epidemics of either scarlet fever or diphtheria were indicated in the September and October returns, though marked seasonal increases were shown for a number of countries.

*Malaria.*—Malaria incidence in Russia for the five months, January-May, 1924, is given for each of the official geographical regions of Russia in the Report and compared with the incidence for the same period in 1923. A shifting of the most intensely infected areas from the Volga towards the Don and the Dnieper is indicated.

## DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS

### COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1924, AND NOVEMBER AND YEAR, 1923

The accompanying table is taken from the Statistical Bulletin for December, 1924, published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and presents the mortality experience of the industrial department

of the company for November, 1924, as compared with October, 1924, and November, 1923. The rates are based on a strength of approximately 15,000,000 insured persons.

The death rate for this group continued low in November. The Bulletin states:

The November death rate of 7.8 per 1,000 is the lowest ever recorded for that month among Metropolitan industrial policyholders.

The November record for every important cause of death is favorable, and particularly so for typhoid fever, for the principal epidemic diseases of childhood, tuberculosis, organic heart disease, pneumonia, and puerperal diseases. Among deaths due to violent causes, suicides, and automobile accidents showed increases both over October, 1924, and November of last year. There were also more homicides than in October, but there was a decline in the rate as compared with November, 1923. For all accidents combined, the rate decreased both from the October figure and from that for November of last year.

*Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes per 100,000 lives exposed, October and November, 1924, and November and year, 1923*

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 lives exposed <sup>1</sup>			
	November, 1924	October, 1924	November, 1923	Year 1923
Total, all causes	776.5	832.7	835.2	928.2
Typhoid fever	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.1
Measles	1.1	.8	2.3	9.5
Scarlet fever	3.6	1.7	3.5	4.4
Whooping cough	4.7	4.8	5.8	7.4
Diphtheria	13.5	11.0	17.6	15.5
Influenza	9.6	5.7	7.9	30.3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	81.2	90.6	88.9	110.1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	71.7	80.4	80.9	99.7
Cancer	66.4	69.6	69.9	71.8
Diabetes mellitus	12.6	15.3	12.6	16.0
Cerebral hemorrhage	54.4	58.1	54.9	61.2
Organic diseases of heart	106.7	113.9	117.6	127.3
Pneumonia (all forms)	60.1	56.1	76.2	83.9
Other respiratory diseases	11.9	12.5	14.2	13.9
Diarrhea and enteritis	26.7	48.0	27.4	28.2
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis)	58.2	62.3	61.0	68.8
Puerperal state	12.1	14.7	14.0	17.7
Suicides	7.5	7.2	5.9	7.3
Homicides	7.7	7.3	8.9	7.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides)	58.1	61.4	59.6	62.9
Traumatism by automobile	17.0	16.9	16.5	15.3
All other causes	166.2	185.7	182.0	179.4

<sup>1</sup> All figures include infants insured under 1 year of age.

### UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY AID—PHYSIOTHERAPY PUPIL AID—PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSISTANT

Examinations for the above-named positions will be held throughout the country on February 18, March 25, April 22, May 20, and June 24, 1925. They are to fill vacancies in the United States Veterans' Bureau and in the United States Public Health Service, at entrance salaries ranging from \$720 to \$1,320 a year.

The duties of physiotherapy aids will consist of administering physiotherapy in its several branches—massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, mechanotherapy, thermotherapy; active, passive, resistive, and assistive exercises and remedial gymnastics; keeping daily record of the work and progress of each and every patient coming under direction and treatment; making the required reports of the activities of the reconstruction work in physiotherapy.

The duties of physiotherapy pupil aids will be the same as those for physiotherapy aid, except that they are pupils under the supervision and instruction of the chief aid in all the work above mentioned.

The duties of physiotherapy assistants will consist of administering to special cases the treatments of physiotherapy, as massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, thermotherapy, mechanotherapy; active, passive, assistive, and resistive exercises; remedial gymnastics; keeping a daily record of the work and progress of each patient under the appointee's direction and treatment; and making the required reports of the activities of the reconstruction work in physiotherapy.

#### GRADUATE NURSE—GRADUATE NURSE (VISITING DUTY)

Applications for graduate nurse and graduate nurse (visiting duty) will be rated as received until June 30, 1925. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the United States Veterans' Bureau and in the Indian and Public Health Services, at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,020 to \$1,680 a year.

Applicants for the position of graduate nurse must have been graduated at a recognized school of nursing requiring a residence of at least two years in a hospital having a daily average of 30 patients or more, giving a thorough practical and theoretical training, and must show evidence of State registration.

Applicants for the position of graduate nurse (visiting duty) must meet the requirements for graduate nurse, and in addition must have had at least four months' postgraduate training in public health or visiting nursing at a school of recognized standing, or in lieu of such training, one year's experience under supervision in public health or visiting nursing.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience.

#### DIETITIAN

Applications for dietitian will be rated as received until June 30, 1925. The examination is to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Bureau and the Public Health Service, at entrance salaries ranging from \$1,020 to \$1,680 a year.

The duties of the position are to purchase the food supplies for all messes operated in the hospital; to plan all menus, both for patients on ordinary diets and those on diets with reference to special diseases; and to supervise the preparation and serving of all dietaries in the hospital, both to patients and personnel.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of United States civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring*

## UNITED STATES

### CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

#### Reports for Week Ended January 10, 1925

ALABAMA		CALIFORNIA	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	77	Diphtheria.....	141
Diphtheria.....	38	Influenza.....	37
Dysentery.....	2	Lethargic encephalitis—Los Angeles.....	1
Influenza.....	210	Measles.....	32
Malaria.....	15	Plague (bubonic)—Los Angeles.....	1
Measles.....	11	Poliomyelitis:	
Mumps.....	38	Los Angeles.....	2
Pellagra.....	3	Sacramento.....	1
Pneumonia.....	135	Scarlet fever.....	158
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Smallpox:	
Scarlet fever.....	38	Los Angeles.....	27
Smallpox.....	136	Los Angeles County.....	12
Tetanus.....	6	Oxnard.....	10
Tuberculosis.....	21	Scattering.....	59
Typhoid fever.....	7	Typhoid fever.....	19
Whooping cough.....	14		
ARIZONA		COLORADO	
		(Exclusive of Denver)	
Chicken pox.....	6	Chicken pox.....	46
Diphtheria.....	2	Diphtheria.....	3
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Measles.....	1
Measles.....	14	Mumps.....	34
Mumps.....	19	Pneumonia.....	5
Pneumonia.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	13	Smallpox.....	1
Smallpox.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	78
Tuberculosis.....	1	Whooping cough.....	7
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	27	Chicken pox.....	121
Diphtheria.....	2	Diphtheria.....	52
Hookworm disease.....	12	German measles.....	34
Influenza.....	151	Influenza.....	3
Malaria.....	19	Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	42	Measles.....	36
Mumps.....	31	Mumps.....	42
Pellagra.....	2	Pneumonia (all forms).....	114
Scarlet fever.....	13	Poliomyelitis.....	1
Smallpox.....	11	Scarlet fever.....	230
Tuberculosis.....	7	Septic sore throat.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	14	Tetanus.....	1
Whooping cough.....	22		

CONNECTICUT—continued		INDIANA—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Tuberculosis (all forms)	46	Measles	120
Typhoid fever	6	Mumps	7
Whooping cough	108	Pneumonia	14
DELAWARE		Poliomyelitis—Rush County	1
Chicken pox	3	Scarlet fever:	*
Diphtheria	5	Allen County	15
Influenza	2	Elkhart County	13
Measles	1	Huntington County	22
Scarlet fever	3	Lake County	14
Tuberculosis	18	Kosciusko County	9
Whooping cough	3	Marion County	12
FLORIDA		St. Joseph County	33
Diphtheria	9	Scattering	76
Influenza	16	Smallpox:	
Malaria	6	Marion County	25
Pneumonia	5	Scattering	46
Scarlet fever	2	Tuberculosis	34
Typhoid fever	5	Typhoid fever	15
GEORGIA		Whooping cough	21
Chicken pox	23	IOWA	
Conjunctivitis (infectious)	2	Diphtheria	19
Diphtheria	10	Scarlet fever	55
Dysentery	2	Smallpox	61
Hookworm disease	2	KANSAS	
Influenza	26	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Malaria	9	Chicken pox	181
Mumps	8	Diphtheria	44
Pneumonia	4	Influenza	11
Smallpox	1	Measles	2
Tuberculosis	7	Mumps	379
Typhoid fever	2	Pneumonia	47
Whooping cough	3	Scarlet fever	95
ILLINOIS		Septic sore throat	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Cook County	4	Smallpox	8
Diphtheria:		Tuberculosis	22
Cook county	88	Typhoid fever	3
Madison County	8	Whooping cough	23
Scattering	41	LOUISIANA	
Influenza	33	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Lethargic encephalitis—Cook County	2	Diphtheria	14
Measles	356	Influenza	33
Pneumonia	424	Malaria	4
Scarlet fever:		Pneumonia	48
Cook County	315	Poliomyelitis	1
Kane County	11	Scarlet fever	21
La Salle County	14	Smallpox	41
St. Clair County	11	Tuberculosis	37
Vermilion County	8	Typhoid fever	26
Scattering	148	MAINE	
Smallpox:		Chicken pox	46
Madison County	8	Diphtheria	9
Scattering	27	Influenza	13
Tuberculosis	176	Measles	6
Typhoid fever	27	Mumps	67
Whooping cough	301	Pneumonia	13
INDIANA		Poliomyelitis	1
Chicken pox	373	Scarlet fever	34
Diphtheria:		Smallpox	1
Allen County	12	Tuberculosis	13
Marion County	20	Typhoid fever	7
Scattering	36	Vincent's angina	6
Influenza	79	Whooping cough	8

MARYLAND <sup>1</sup>		MISSISSIPPI	
	Cases		Cases
Chicken pox.....	88	Diphtheria.....	27
Diphtheria.....	48	Scarlet fever.....	21
German measles.....	1	Smallpox.....	10
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	15
Influenza.....	158		
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1		
Measles.....	55		
Mumps.....	22		
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1		
Pneumonia (all forms).....	155		
Poliomyelitis.....	2		
Scarlet fever.....	103		
Septic sore throat.....	2		
Tetanus.....	2		
Tuberculosis.....	54		
Typhoid fever.....	11		
Whooping cough.....	54		
MASSACHUSETTS		MISSOURI	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	344	Chicken pox.....	91
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	16	Diphtheria.....	85
Diphtheria.....	152	Influenza.....	34
Dysentery.....	1	Measles.....	8
German measles.....	111	Mumps.....	31
Hookworm disease.....	1	Pneumonia.....	45
Influenza.....	11	Scarlet fever.....	364
Lethargic encephalitis.....	7	Septic sore throat.....	13
Measles.....	294	Smallpox.....	3
Mumps.....	103	Tuberculosis.....	60
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	18	Typhoid fever.....	4
Pneumonia (lobar).....	144	Whooping cough.....	7
Poliomyelitis.....	3		
Scarlet fever.....	398		
Septic sore throat.....	4		
Tetanus.....	2		
Trachoma.....	1		
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	147		
Typhoid fever.....	12		
Whooping cough.....	99		
MICHIGAN		MONTANA	
Diphtheria.....	85	Diphtheria.....	24
Measles.....	213	Scarlet fever.....	37
Pneumonia.....	146	Smallpox.....	17
Scarlet fever.....	312	Typhoid fever.....	1
Smallpox.....	35		
Tuberculosis.....	118		
Typhoid fever.....	14		
Whooping cough.....	104		
MINNESOTA		NEW JERSEY	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Chicken pox.....	245
Chicken pox.....	146	Diphtheria.....	115
Diphtheria.....	35	Influenza.....	15
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1	Measles.....	127
Measles.....	18	Paratyphoid fever.....	2
Pneumonia.....	8	Pneumonia.....	246
Poliomyelitis.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	220
Scarlet fever.....	267	Smallpox.....	4
Smallpox.....	98	Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	48	Typhoid fever.....	17
Typhoid fever.....	1	Whooping cough.....	224
Whooping cough.....	46		
NEW MEXICO		NEW YORK	
Chicken pox.....	73	(Exclusive of New York City and Rochester)	
Diphtheria.....	14	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
German measles.....	1	Diphtheria.....	129
Influenza.....	2	Influenza.....	45
Measles.....	30	Lethargic encephalitis.....	3
Mumps.....	4	Measles.....	258
Pneumonia.....	20	Pneumonia.....	331
Scarlet fever.....	8	Poliomyelitis.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	14	Scarlet fever.....	282
Typhoid fever.....	4	Smallpox.....	15
Whooping cough.....	46	Typhoid fever.....	46
		Whooping cough.....	266

<sup>1</sup> Week ended Friday.

NORTH CAROLINA		TEXAS—continued	
	Cases		Cases
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Typhoid fever	24
Chicken pox	146	Typhus fever	1
Diphtheria	41	Whooping cough	64
German measles	1		
Measles	35		
Scarlet fever	55		
Septic sore throat	2		
Smallpox	52		
Typhoid fever	2		
Whooping cough	90		
OKLAHOMA		VERMONT	
(Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)		Chicken pox	51
Diphtheria	14	Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	6	Measles	8
Typhoid fever	31	Mumps	76
OREGON		Scarlet fever	5
Chicken pox	32	Typhoid fever	2
Diphtheria:		Whooping cough	6
Portland	12		
Scattering	14		
Influenza	9		
Lethargic encephalitis	4		
Measles	6		
Mumps	17		
Pneumonia	14		
Scarlet fever	22		
Smallpox:			
Portland	17		
Scattering	4		
Tuberculosis	8		
Typhoid fever	5		
Whooping cough	9		
SOUTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
Chicken pox	23	Chicken pox	136
Diphtheria	4	Diphtheria	12
Measles	4	Measles	68
Mumps	3	Mumps	42
Pneumonia	2	Pneumonia	7
Poliomyelitis	1	Scarlet fever	57
Scarlet fever	32	Smallpox	20
Smallpox	11	Tuberculosis	21
Typhoid fever	1	Typhoid fever	5
Whooping cough	12	Whooping cough	15
TEXAS		WEST VIRGINIA	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Diphtheria	9
Chicken pox	96	Scarlet fever	19
Dengue	45	Smallpox	10
Diphtheria	65	Typhoid fever	4
Dysentery (epidemic)	9		
Influenza	473		
Lethargic encephalitis	1		
Measles	85		
Mumps	32		
Paratyphoid fever	1		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1		
Pellagra	6		
Pneumonia	61		
Poliomyelitis	2		
Scarlet fever	31		
Smallpox	10		
Trachoma	20		
Tuberculosis	88		
WISCONSIN		WISCONSIN	
Milwaukee:		Chicken pox	91
Chicken pox		Diphtheria	18
Diphtheria		German measles	158
Influenza		Influenza	2
Lethargic encephalitis		Lethargic encephalitis	1
Measles		Measles	247
Mumps		Mumps	53
Pneumonia		Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever		Scarlet fever	26
Smallpox		Smallpox	7
Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis	23
Typhoid fever		Typhoid fever	1
Whooping cough		Whooping cough	37
Scattering:			
Chicken pox		Chicken pox	181
Diphtheria		Diphtheria	41
Influenza		Influenza	35
Measles		Measles	77
Mumps		Mumps	113
Pneumonia		Pneumonia	18
Poliomyelitis		Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever		Scarlet fever	124
Smallpox		Smallpox	50
Tuberculosis		Tuberculosis	15
Typhoid fever		Typhoid fever	3
Whooping cough		Whooping cough	50
WYOMING		WYOMING	
Chicken pox		Chicken pox	36
Diphtheria		Diphtheria	4
Measles		Measles	2
Mumps		Mumps	1
Pneumonia		Pneumonia	5
Scarlet fever		Scarlet fever	7
Smallpox		Smallpox	2

\* Deaths.

## Reports for Week Ended January 3, 1925

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Cases	NEBRASKA—continued		Cases
Chicken pox		42	Scarlet fever		18
Diphtheria		7	Smallpox		8
Influenza		2	Typhoid fever		1
Measles		2	Whooping cough		6
Pneumonia		27			
Scarlet fever		33			
Tuberculosis		18			
Typhoid fever		9			
Whooping cough		17			
NEBRASKA			NORTH DAKOTA		
Chicken pox		18	Chicken pox		11
Diphtheria		18	Diphtheria		2
Influenza		1	Measles		15

## SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
<i>November, 1924</i>										
South Carolina	1	399	140	2	1			7	25	5
<i>December, 1924</i>										
Arizona	19	35	443	173	179	15	1	55	25	7
Arkansas	2	293	42	71			0	67	42	90
Connecticut	1	120	92	7	96	1	2	824	0	33
Georgia	1	237	289					28	17	16
Indiana	1	43	28		14			3	462	50
Maine								6	149	20

## Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of October, 1924, by State Health Officers

State	Chicken pox	Diphtheria	Measles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Tuberculosis	Typhoid fever	Whooping cough
Alabama	42	284	20	79	117	103	156	207	101
Arizona	12	7	1	29	30	4	55	5	8
Arkansas	39	62	80	30	56	50	122	123	83
California	563	910	109	267	513	327	772	141	307
Colorado	270	100	8	28	105		264	30	18
Connecticut	90	173	24	44	247		143	29	204
Delaware	6	9	1	5	28		10	10	4
District of Columbia	10	38	5		58	1	115	16	21
Florida	1	86	4	14	9		119	52	11
Georgia	21	280	3	69	34	8	40	67	27
Idaho		9			17			32	
Illinois	893	557	181	323	891	187	1,237	176	641
Indiana		422			444			124	
Iowa	22	94	1	23	130	64		(?)	3
Kansas	288	408	12	200	380	7	208	61	118
Kentucky <sup>1</sup>									
Louisiana		85	14		25	19	140	98	12
Maine	66	37	10	97	94	1	36	45	172
Maryland	148	197	16	64	148	6	227	138	275
Massachusetts	352	583	250	155	742		582	64	231
Michigan	504	504	324	123	833	56	428	94	291
Minnesota	455	532	44		711	257	295	29	74
Mississippi	171	205	98	427	64	72	290	297	439
Missouri	94	386	16	25	733	12	186	107	62
Montana	43	56	7	8	87	38	55	22	9
Nebraska <sup>2</sup>									
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>									
New Jersey	498	361	102		361	3	460	80	588
New York	1,103	981	495	363	850	34	1,836	288	1,377
North Carolina	148	1,110	133		276			122	446

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.

<sup>2</sup> Reports not required by law.

<sup>3</sup> Reports received weekly.

<sup>4</sup> Reports not received at time of going to press.

<sup>5</sup> Reports received annually.

**Number of Cases of Certain Communicable Diseases Reported for the Month of October, 1924, by State Health Officers—Continued.**

State	Chick-en pox	Diph- theria	Meas- sles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid fever	Whoop- ing cough
North Dakota	54	25	91	2	116	17	15	12	86
Ohio	1,044	641	106	263	1,186	276	633	230	435
Oklahoma	11	127	10	3	74	16	16	191	43
Oregon	121	203	8	17	107	29	43	26	3
Pennsylvania	1,522	1,109	617	780	1,396	28	496	311	1,077
Rhode Island		76			45			10	
South Carolina		479		15	12	11		23	20
South Dakota	45	39	4		164	31	4	25	28
Tennessee	71	176	20		144	52	88	161	115
Texas <sup>1</sup>									
Utah	405	78	186	10	34	24	7	162	47
Vermont	80	22	45	48	21		18	6	60
Virginia	238	600	257		294	3	1,420	99	597
Washington	303	160	23	110	163	71	153	67	37
West Virginia	122	159	22		183	9	24	152	44
Wisconsin	600	282	200	130	462	54	160	28	422
Wyoming	49	3	18	26	27	9	2	7	19

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.<sup>2</sup> Reports received weekly.

**Case Rates per 1,000 Population (Annual Basis) for the Month of October, 1924**

State	Chick-en pox	Diph- theria	Meas- sles	Mumps	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Tuber- culosis	Ty- phoid fever	Whoop- ing cough
Alabama	0.20	1.37	0.10	0.38	0.56	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50
Arizona	.36	.21	.03	.87	.90	.12	1.65	.15	.24
Arkansas	.25	.40	.51	.19	.36	.32	1.14	.79	.53
California	1.70	2.75	.33	.81	1.55	.99	2.33	.43	.93
Colorado	3.17	1.18	.09	.33	1.23		3.10	.35	.21
Connecticut	.71	1.36	.19	.35	1.94		1.12	.23	1.60
Delaware	.30	.46	.05	.25	1.42		.51	.51	.20
District of Columbia	.27	1.03	.13		1.56	.03	3.10	.43	.65
Florida	.01	.95	.04	.15	.10		1.31	.57	.12
Georgia	.08	1.09	.01	.27	.13	.03	.16	.26	.11
Idaho		.22			.42			.79	
Illinois	1.53	.96	.31	.55	1.53	.32	2.12	.30	1.10
Indiana		1.64			1.73			.48	
Iowa	.10	.45	.00	.11	.62	.30		<sup>(2)</sup>	.01
Kansas	1.88	2.67	.08	1.31	2.48	.05	1.36	.40	.77
Kentucky <sup>2</sup>									
Louisiana		.54	.09		.16	.12	1.89	.62	.08
Maine		.56	.15	1.47	1.42	.02	.54	.68	2.60
Maryland	1.15	1.53	.12	.50	1.15	.05	1.76	1.07	2.13
Massachusetts	1.02	1.69	.72	.45	2.15		1.69	.19	.67
Michigan	1.46	1.46	.94	.36	2.42	.16	1.24	.27	.84
Minnesota	2.12	2.48	.21		3.32	1.20	1.38	.14	.35
Mississippi	1.13	1.35	.65	2.82	.42	.47	1.85	1.96	2.89
Missouri	.32	1.32	.05	.09	2.50	.04	.64	.37	.21
Montana	.81	1.05	.13	.15	1.63	.71	1.03	.41	.17
Nebraska									
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>									
New Jersey	1.71	1.24	.35		1.24	.01	1.38	.27	2.02
New Mexico									
New York	1.19	1.06	.53	.39	.91	.04	1.98	.31	1.48
North Carolina	.64	4.81	.58		1.20			.53	1.93
North Dakota	.94	.43	1.58	.03	2.02	.30	.26	.21	1.49
Ohio	1.98	1.22	.20	.50	2.25	.52	1.20	.44	.83
Oklahoma	.06	.68	.05	.02	.40	.09	.09	1.02	.23
Oregon	1.71	2.87	.11	.24	1.51	.41	.61	.37	.04
Pennsylvania	1.95	1.42	.79	1.00	1.79	.04	.64	.40	1.38
Rhode Island					.84			.19	
South Carolina		3.21		.10	.68	.07		.15	.13
South Dakota	.80	.70	.07		2.93	.55	.07	.45	.50
Tennessee	.35	.86	.10		.71	.25	.43	.79	.56
Texas <sup>2</sup>									
Utah	9.87	1.90	4.53	.24	.83	.58	.17	3.95	1.14
Vermont	2.68	.74	1.51	1.51	.70		1.27	.20	2.01
Virginia	1.16	2.02	1.25		1.43	.01	1.05	.48	2.91
Washington	2.46	1.30	.19	.89	1.32	.58	1.24	.54	.30
West Virginia	.91	1.19	.16		1.37	.07	.18	1.14	.33
Wisconsin	2.56	1.20	.85	.55	1.97	.23	.68	.12	1.80
Wyoming	2.67	.16	.98	1.42	1.47	.49	.11	.38	1.03

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary.<sup>2</sup> Reports not required by law.<sup>3</sup> Reports received weekly.<sup>4</sup> Reports not received at time of going to press.<sup>5</sup> Reports received annually.

## PLAQUE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A case of human plague which occurred in Los Angeles, Calif., January 6, 1925, was confirmed January 12, 1925.

The following items are taken from the report of plague-eradictive work at Los Angeles, Calif., for the week ended December 27, 1924:

Number of rats examined during week ended Dec. 27, 1924	4,390
Number of plague-infected rats found during week	9
Number of squirrels examined during week ended Dec. 27, 1924	141
Number of squirrels found plague infected	0

## RODENT PLAGUE IN OAKLAND, CALIF.

During the week ended December 27, 1924, plague infection was found in four rats captured in Oakland, Calif.

## RODENT PLAGUE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The following items are taken from the report of plague-eradictive measures at New Orleans, La., for the week ended December 27, 1924:

Number of vessels inspected for rat guards	825
Number of vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	23
Number of rodents examined for plague	2,570
Number of rodents found positive for plague	0

## GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

*Diphtheria.*—For the week ended December 27, 1924, 35 States reported 1,379 cases of diphtheria. For the week ended December 29, 1923, the same States reported 2,643 cases of this disease. One hundred and five cities, situated in all parts of the country and having an aggregate population of nearly 28,900,000, reported 831 cases of diphtheria for the week ended December 27, 1924. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1,368 cases. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 1,361 cases of diphtheria. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

*Measles.*—Thirty States reported 1,099 cases of measles for the week ended December 27, 1924, and 8,686 cases of this disease for the week ended December 29, 1923. One hundred and five cities reported 584 cases of measles for the week this year and 2,591 cases last year.

*Scarlet fever.*—Scarlet fever was reported for the week as follows: Thirty-five States—this year, 2,762 cases; last year, 3,436 cases. One hundred and five cities—this year, 1,354 cases; last year, 1,510 cases; estimated expectancy, 1,014 cases.

*Smallpox.*—For the week ended December 27, 1924, 35 States reported 654 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 645 cases. One hundred and five cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1924, 228 cases; 1923, 193 cases; es-

timated expectancy, 88 cases. These cities reported 26 deaths from smallpox for the week this year, 25 of which occurred at Minneapolis.

*Typhoid fever.*—Three hundred and sixty-one cases of typhoid fever were reported for the week ended December 27, 1924, by 34 States. For the corresponding week of 1923 the same States reported 255 cases. One hundred and five cities reported 197 cases of typhoid fever for the week this year and 54 cases for the week last year. The estimated expectancy for these cities was 52 cases.

*Influenza and pneumonia.*—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (combined) were reported for the week by 105 cities as follows: 1924, 931 deaths; 1923, 801 deaths.

*City reports for week ended December 27, 1924*

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence how many cases of the disease under consideration may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding week of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during nonepidemic years.

If reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used for as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1915 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviations from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

Division, State, and city	Chick-en pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas-les, cases re-por-ted	Mump-s, cases re-por-ted	Pneu-monia, deaths re-por-ted	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, esti-mated ex-pectancy	Cases re-por-ted	Cases re-por-ted	Deaths re-por-ted				Cases, esti-mated ex-pectancy	Cases re-por-ted
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>										
Maine:										
Lewiston		1	1	0	0	1		4	1	1
Portland	16	2	3	0	0	0	32	4	3	1
New Hampshire:										
Concord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Nashua	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Vermont:										
Barre	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2
Burlington	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0
Massachusetts:										
Boston	38	67	38	8	3	41	4	21	46	79
Fall River	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
Springfield	6	5	3	2	1	43	8	1	7	44
Worcester	10	4	2	2	0	2	0	4	9	13
Rhode Island:										
Pawtucket	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Providence	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	4	9	9
Connecticut:										
Bridgewater	0	8	6	1	2	0	0	1	5	13
Hartford	1	9	11	0	0	1	1	0	7	13
New Haven	17	7	1	0	0	25	0	5	6	28
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>										
New York:										
Buffalo	17	31	8	2	1	43	4	6	22	20
New York	152	230	170	11	18	29	9	215	153	197
Rochester	6	14	3	0	1	4	4	3	11	27
Syracuse	10	9	2	0	0	2	1	7	12	10
New Jersey:										
Camden	6	4	3	0	0	12	0	6	3	8
Newark	32	22	6	11	2	35	1	10	18	19
Trenton	5	9	2	0	0	8	0	1	2	3
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia	69	79	71		3	46	24	75	53	105
Pittsburgh	67	29	27		2	56	15	28	25	56
Reading	7	6	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Scranton	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	2

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chick-en pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas-les, cases re-ported	Mumps, cases re-ported	Pneu-monia, deaths re-ported	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy	Cases re-ported	Cases re-ported	Deaths re-ported				Cases, es-ti-mated ex-pectancy	Cases re-ported
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL</b>										
Ohio:										
Cincinnati	16	19	6	2	4	1	1	9	12	12
Cleveland	69	42	31	7	4	1	4	15	35	27
Columbus	13	8	3	0	1	0	0	7	8	9
Toledo	25	12	16	0	0	1	0	3	15	14
Indiana:										
Fort Wayne	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Indianapolis	69	20	3	0	1	1	2	7	10	4
South Bend	6	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	7
Terre Haute	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
Illinois:										
Chicago	83	167	69	8	7	101	8	71	134	137
Cicero	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	1
Springfield	3	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Michigan:										
Detroit	41	80	39	0	2	2	3	32	74	65
Flint	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4
Grand Rapids	6	6	3	0	1	5	1	2	6	16
Saginaw	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Wisconsin:										
Madison	6	2	2	0	0	0	52	—	2	3
Milwaukee	24	24	7	2	2	68	19	12	34	12
Racine	8	2	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	4
Superior	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL</b>										
Minnesota:										
Duluth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	12
Minneapolis	84	21	15	0	0	0	0	4	26	52
St. Paul	31	18	7	0	0	1	7	9	16	24
Iowa:										
Davenport	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	0
Des Moines	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	—	8	2
Sioux City	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	0
Waterloo	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	—	4	1
Missouri:										
Kansas City	10	14	3	3	3	0	1	12	12	40
St. Joseph	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
St. Louis	26	81	42	0	0	3	3	—	30	80
North Dakota:										
Fargo	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Grand Forks	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	1
South Dakota:										
Aberdeen	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Sioux Falls	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	2	—	4	0	0	0	0	9	2	2
Omaha	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	6	6	2
Kansas:										
Topeka	28	2	2	0	0	0	64	2	1	0
Wichita	14	7	3	0	0	0	2	2	3	1
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>										
Delaware:										
Wilmington	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	2
Maryland:										
Baltimore	46	37	32	43	2	2	3	30	25	21
Cumberland	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1
Frederick	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:										
Washington	21	20	7	4	3	4	—	18	19	28
Virginia:										
Lynchburg	10	2	1	0	0	0	22	2	0	0
Norfolk	10	3	3	0	0	0	55	5	2	1
Richmond	1	8	7	0	0	0	0	6	5	2
Roanoke	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
West Virginia:										
Charleston	7	1	1	1	0	6	1	1	2	2
Huntington	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—	1	0
Wheeling	10	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	0

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Chick-en pox, cases reported	Diphtheria		Influenza		Meas- sles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths re- ported	Scarlet fever	
		Cases, es- timated ex- pectancy	Cases re- ported	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported				Cases, es- timated ex- pectancy	Cases re- ported
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC—continued</b>										
North Carolina:										
Raleigh	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Wilmington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Winston-Salem	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South Carolina:										
Charleston	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Columbia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Greenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:										
Atlanta	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	14	5	3
Brunswick		0							0	
Savannah	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Florida:										
St. Petersburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>										
Kentucky:										
Covington	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Louisville	5	11	2	0	1	0	1	4	5	4
Tennessee:										
Memphis	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	9	3	10
Nashville	3	4	1	0	2	0	1	3	3	1
Alabama:										
Birmingham	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	10	4	6
Mobile	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	1	1
Montgomery		1						0		
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>										
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Little Rock	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	3
Louisiana:										
New Orleans	6	14	9	10	2	0	0	16	3	6
Shreveport	1		1	0	0	0	0	7		0
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	2
Tulsa	6	4	0	0		0	0		2	1
Texas:										
Dallas	10	11	8	0	0	1	0	2	2	1
Galveston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Houston	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
San Antonio	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	11	1	1
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>										
Montana:										
Billings	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Great Falls	3	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Missoula		1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Idaho:										
Boise	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado:										
Denver	17	10	11	0	1	0	33	16	9	9
Pueblo	9	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona:										
Phoenix	0		2	0	0	0	0	5		0
Utah:										
Salt Lake City	44	2	1	0	0	1	7	4	5	2
Nevada:										
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>PACIFIC</b>										
Washington:										
Seattle	36	6	12	0		1	10		7	7
Spokane	18	4	6	0		12	0		5	2
Tacoma	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	5	3	1
California:										
Los Angeles		32	41	2	2	7		20	15	20
Sacramento	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1
San Francisco	15	25	14	4	1	3	6	8	12	15

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox			Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
		Classes, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Classes, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>									
Maine:									
Lewiston	33,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
Portland	73,129	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	23
New Hampshire:									
Concord	22,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Nashua	20,234	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10
Vermont:									
Barre	10,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Burlington	23,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Massachusetts:									
Boston	770,400	0	0	0	17	1	1	14	237
Fall River	120,912	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	33
Springfield	144,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22
Worcester	191,927	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	46
Rhode Island:									
Pawtucket	68,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Providence	242,378	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	60
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	143,555	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	33
Hartford	138,036	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	32
New Haven	172,967	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	37
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>									
New York:									
Buffalo	536,718	1	0	0	9	1	3	0	19
New York	5,927,625	0	0	0	92	12	96	0	145
Rochester	317,867	0	0	0	4	1	3	15	75
Syracuse	184,511	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	59
New Jersey:									
Camden	124,157	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	37
Newark	438,699	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	24
Trenton	127,390	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	106
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	1,922,788	0	1	0	42	3	4	0	489
Pittsburgh	613,442	1	0	0	12	1	3	0	166
Reading	110,917	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	35
Scranton	140,636	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	34
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>									
Ohio:									
Cincinnati	406,312	1	0	0	7	1	0	1	150
Cleveland	888,519	2	0	0	14	1	3	0	173
Columbus	261,082	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	79
Toledo	268,338	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	61
Indiana:									
Fort Wayne	93,573	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	21
Indianapolis	342,718	3	14	0	7	0	1	0	87
South Bend	76,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Terre Haute	68,039	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	20
Illinois:									
Chicago	2,886,121	1	0	0	35	4	15	3	627
Cicero	55,968	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11
Springfield	61,853	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Michigan:									
Detroit	905,668	3	2	0	19	2	8	2	18
Flint	117,968	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Grand Rapids	145,947	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	30
Saginaw	69,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Wisconsin:									
Madison	42,519	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	6
Milwaukee	484,595	2	1	0	6	1	2	0	107
Racine	64,393	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	7
Superior	139,671	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10

\*Population Jan. 1, 1920.

\*Pulmonary only.

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Population July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox			Typhoid fever			Deaths, all causes
		Cases, estimated expectancy		Deaths reported	Tuberculosis, deaths re- ported		Cases reported	
		Cases reported	Deaths reported					
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>								
Minnesota:								
Duluth	106,280	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Minneapolis	409,125	8	60	25	5	1	0	97
St. Paul	241,891	13	6	1	5	1	0	65
Iowa:								
Davenport	61,262	1	1			0	0	3
Des Moines	140,923	1	2			0	0	0
Sioux City	79,662	0	1			0	0	0
Waterloo	39,667	0	8			0	0	
Missouri:								
Kansas City	351,819	2	0	0	12	1	0	40
St. Joseph	78,232	1	0	0	0	0	0	31
St. Louis	803,853	1	11	0	21	2	6	1
North Dakota:								
Fargo	24,841	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grand Forks	14,547	1	0			0	0	1
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	15,829	0				0	0	0
Sioux Falls	23,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nebraska:								
Lincoln	58,761	1				0	0	
Omaha	204,332	3	13	0	4	1	0	48
Kansas:								
Topeka	52,553	0	0	0	1	6	2	3
Wichita	79,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>								
Delaware:								
Wilmington	117,728	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Maryland:								
Baltimore	773,580	0	0	0	14	3	1	20
Cumberland	32,361	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Frederick	11,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia:								
Washington	1,437,571	0	0	0	10	1	5	148
Virginia:								
Lynchburg	30,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Norfolk	159,089	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Richmond	181,044	0	0	0	7	1	0	36
Roanoke	55,502	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
West Virginia:								
Charleston	45,597	0	6	0	1	0	3	2
Huntington	57,918	0	0			1	0	0
Wheeling	1,56,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
North Carolina:								
Raleigh	29,171	0	4	0	3	0	2	10
Wilmington	35,719	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Winston-Salem	56,230	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
South Carolina:								
Charleston	71,245	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
Columbia	39,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Greenville	25,789	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia:								
Atlanta	222,963	2	1	0	7	0	0	4
Brunswick	15,937	0				0	0	1
Savannah	89,448	0	0	0	1	0	1	25
Florida:								
St. Petersburg	24,403	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Tampa	56,050	0	0	0	0	0	1	24

<sup>1</sup> Population Jan. 1, 1920.

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Popula- tion July 1, 1923, estimated	Smallpox			Typhoid fever			Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all causes
		Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Cases, estimated expectancy	Cases reported	Deaths reported		
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>									
Kentucky:									
Covington.....	57,877	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
Louisville.....	257,671	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	55
Tennessee:									
Memphis.....	170,067	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	64
Nashville.....	121,128	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	31
Alabama:									
Birmingham.....	195,901	1	30	0	1	0	0	0	50
Mobile.....	63,858	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	25
Montgomery.....	45,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>									
Arkansas:									
Fort Smith.....	30,635	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Little Rock.....	70,916	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Louisiana:									
New Orleans.....	404,575	1	0	0	21	1	6	2	178
Shreveport.....	54,590	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Oklahoma:									
Oklahoma.....	101,150	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	20
Tulsa.....	102,018	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Texas:									
Dallas.....	177,274	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	45
Galveston.....	46,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Houston.....	154,970	1	2	0	6	0	0	0	51
San Antonio.....	184,727	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	73
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>									
Montana:									
Billings.....	16,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	7
Great Falls.....	27,787	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
Helena.....	112,037	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Missoula.....	112,668	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
Idaho:									
Boise.....	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado:									
Denver.....	272,031	5	0	0	12	0	0	1	98
Pueblo.....	43,519	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
New Mexico:									
Albuquerque.....	10,648	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Arizona:									
Phoenix.....	33,899	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	29
Utah:									
Salt Lake City.....	126,241	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	21
Nevada:									
Reno.....	12,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>PACIFIC</b>									
Washington:									
Seattle.....	1,915,685	1	7	0	1	1	0	0	
Spokane.....	104,573	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tacoma.....	101,731	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
California:									
Los Angeles.....	660,853	2	26	0	33	2	3	3	244
Sacramento.....	69,950	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	24
San Francisco.....	539,038	0	3	0	19	0	1	0	166

<sup>1</sup> Population Jan. 1, 1920.

## City reports for week ended December 27, 1924—Continued

Division, State, and city	Cerebro-spinal meningitis		Lethargic encephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)		Deaths
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases, est. expectancy	Cases	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>									
Massachusetts:									
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall River	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>									
New York:									
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New York	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	10	1
New Jersey:									
Camden	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:									
Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>									
Ohio:									
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois:									
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wisconsin:									
Milwaukee	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>									
Minnesota:									
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa:									
Davenport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri:									
Kansas City	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota:									
Grand Forks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>									
Maryland:									
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virginia:									
Roanoke	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina:									
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>									
Tennessee:									
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>									
Texas:									
Houston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>									
Montana:									
Helena	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada:									
Reno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>PACIFIC</b>									
California:									
Los Angeles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

<sup>1</sup> Population Jan. 1, 1920.

The following table gives a summary of the reports from 105 cities for the 10-week period ended December 27, 1924. The cities included in this table are those whose reports have been published for all 10 weeks in the Public Health Reports. Eight of these cities did not report deaths. The aggregate population of the cities reporting cases was estimated at nearly 29,000,000 on July 1, 1923, which is the latest date for which estimates are available. The cities reporting deaths had more than 28,000,000 population on that date. The number of cities included in each group and the aggregate population are shown in a separate table below.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 19 to December 27, 1924*

DIPHTHERIA CASES

	1924, week ended—										
	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	
Total .....	988	965	1,128	1,112	1,115	970	1,058	1,063	1,102	831	
New England.....	89	88	78	82	84	67	104	177	89	76	
Middle Atlantic.....	228	235	304	312	314	284	336	345	370	294	
East North Central.....	176	211	279	247	227	234	223	225	248	181	
West North Central.....	149	127	128	147	160	148	149	128	143	81	
South Atlantic.....	172	131	148	109	129	128	89	99	72	666	
East South Central.....	41	27	35	26	32	21	21	17	26	8	
West South Central.....	36	40	46	59	45	27	31	45	42	25	
Mountain.....	23	28	38	36	27	17	18	33	26	22	
Pacific.....	74	78	72	94	97	44	87	94	86	78	

MEASLES CASES

Total .....	197	241	310	322	400	364	613	706	779	584
New England.....	28	32	36	41	49	59	66	104	78	112
Middle Atlantic.....	92	112	144	135	154	156	207	238	227	235
East North Central.....	55	70	91	102	131	114	269	279	428	186
West North Central.....	3	7	7	10	14	5	12	17	9	5
South Atlantic.....	2	6	13	4	11	7	10	19	11	17
East South Central.....	0	0	2	2	2	0	70	1	2	0
West South Central.....	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	3
Mountain.....	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	5	6	2
Pacific.....	14	11	14	23	34	18	47	43	14	24

SCARLET FEVER CASES

Total .....	938	1,021	1,153	1,067	1,238	1,283	1,488	1,735	1,722	1,354
New England.....	121	96	114	135	155	176	219	235	222	206
Middle Atlantic.....	213	208	354	330	365	389	389	513	529	445
East North Central.....	214	256	270	262	303	307	346	415	415	310
West North Central.....	253	216	225	220	228	245	297	302	290	226
South Atlantic.....	57	57	67	58	72	63	83	124	106	65
East South Central.....	14	24	29	14	17	10	28	19	42	22
West South Central.....	17	15	25	18	14	20	27	35	40	14
Mountain.....	13	19	19	20	24	15	31	17	23	20
Pacific.....	36	40	50	40	60	58	68	75	53	46

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Worcester, Mass., estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Topeka, Kans., estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for Norfolk, Va., estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Winston-Salem, N. C., estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Figures for Brunswick, Ga., estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Figures for Memphis, Tenn., estimated.

<sup>8</sup> Figures for Montgomery, Ala., estimated.

<sup>9</sup> Figures for Los Angeles and Sacramento, Calif., estimated.

*Summary of weekly reports from cities, October 19 to December 27, 1924—Contd.*

SMALLPOX CASES

	1924, week ended—										
	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	
Total	134	134	138	192	188	213	319	236	248	228	
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	
Middle Atlantic	5	2	4	0	5	9	9	1	3	3	
East North Central	19	16	6	11	14	19	13	18	20	27	
West North Central	64	70	82	100	85	114	201	123	101	99	
South Atlantic	3	1	3	7	6	3	22	19	8	14	
East South Central	11	9	8	12	21	13	29	31	55	34	
West South Central	2	2	2	8	6	7	4	3	11	4	
Mountain	3	0	1	7	2	1	2	2	3	5	
Pacific	27	34	32	47	49	47	39	39	47	42	

TYPHOID FEVER CASES

Total	136	106	124	107	133	161	255	237	307	197
New England	6	5	7	5	5	9	12	16	12	7
Middle Atlantic	40	35	23	33	46	90	140	134	199	113
East North Central	14	11	14	11	15	10	30	43	45	33
West North Central	5	9	9	3	8	2	4	8	37	9
South Atlantic	22	13	21	10	14	15	27	17	15	18
East South Central	21	12	14	20	14	19	18	10	9	6
West South Central	12	6	18	11	13	8	13	11	12	6
Mountain	10	5	9	8	2	2	1	2	1	0
Pacific	6	10	9	6	16	6	10	6	7	5

INFLUENZA DEATHS

Total	18	35	38	43	41	56	63	91	84	81
New England	1	1	5	0	2	2	7	12	6	6
Middle Atlantic	9	21	23	17	17	15	21	43	33	27
East North Central	5	5	5	5	7	15	13	18	12	22
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	3
South Atlantic	2	3	3	4	6	7	5	11	11	7
East South Central	0	1	1	4	2	5	4	4	4	9
West South Central	0	3	1	7	3	5	6	7	8	3
Mountain	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	3	5	1
Pacific	1	1	0	5	0	2	2	1	1	3

PNEUMONIA DEATHS

Total	479	593	636	676	646	701	831	863	917	850
New England	27	42	33	35	38	58	51	45	54	46
Middle Atlantic	227	270	305	294	301	300	371	397	377	351
East North Central	77	95	109	116	122	126	155	168	195	170
West North Central	20	28	29	32	36	34	29	40	29	42
South Atlantic	65	87	75	83	57	83	91	86	120	101
East South Central	13	21	24	46	36	43	39	38	52	36
West South Central	17	21	22	34	20	21	32	35	32	45
Mountain	16	6	8	10	15	13	22	21	29	23
Pacific	17	23	31	26	21	23	41	33	29	36

<sup>1</sup> Figures for Worcester, Mass., estimated. Reports not received at time of going to press.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Fort Wayne, Ind., estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Topeka, Kans., estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for Norfolk, Va., estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Winston-Salem, N. C., estimated.

<sup>6</sup> Figures for Brunswick, Ga., estimated.

<sup>7</sup> Figures for Memphis, Tenn., estimated.

<sup>8</sup> Figures for Montgomery, Ala., estimated.

<sup>9</sup> Figures for Los Angeles and Sacramento, Calif., estimated.

*Number of cities included in summary of weekly reports and aggregate population of cities in each group, estimated as of July 1, 1923*

Group of cities	Number of cities reporting cases	Number of cities reporting deaths	Aggregate population of cities reporting cases	Aggregate population of cities reporting deaths
Total-----	105	97	28,898,350	28,140,934
New England-----	12	12	2,098,746	2,098,746
Middle Atlantic-----	10	10	10,304,114	10,304,114
East North Central-----	17	17	7,032,535	7,032,535
West North Central-----	14	11	2,515,330	2,381,454
South Atlantic-----	22	22	2,566,901	2,566,901
East South Central-----	7	7	911,885	911,885
West South Central-----	8	6	1,124,564	1,023,013
Mountain-----	9	9	546,445	546,445
Pacific-----	6	3	1,797,830	1,275,841

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR

---

### HAWAII

*Plague-infected rodent, Honokaa.*—A plague-infected rodent was found December 9, 1924, 1 mile north of Honokaa Village, Hawaii.

### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

*Epidemic plague—Macassar—Soerabaya.*—Epidemic plague was reported present at the port of Macassar, Celebes Island, October 29, and at the port of Soerabaya, Island of Java, November 4, 1924.

### RUSSIA

*Communicable diseases—January to June, 1924.*—During the period January 1 to June 30, 1924, communicable diseases were reported in Russia as follows: Anthrax (Siberian), 3,733 cases; measles, 101,000 cases; smallpox, 9,683 cases; typhoid fever, 43,000; typhus fever, 92,000 cases; recurrent fever, 32,000 cases. For the corresponding period of the year 1923, cases were reported as follows: Anthrax, 2,436; measles, 64,744; smallpox, 37,240; typhoid fever, 61,068; typhus fever, 215,000; recurrent fever, 202,000.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

*Pneumonic plague—De Aar, Cape Province.*—November 25, 1924, a localized outbreak of epidemic pneumonia was reported at De Aar, Cape Province, Union of South Africa. Twenty-three cases and 14 deaths had been reported. The first death occurred October 25. On November 26 the disease was stated to be pneumonic plague. Plague infection was reported among veld rodents in the vicinity. The town of De Aar is an important railway junction.

### VENEZUELA

*Epidemic paratyphoid fever—Puerto Cabello.*—Epidemic paratyphoid fever was reported present at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, December 10, 1924. It was stated that a large number of cases had occurred with few deaths.

## CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended January 16, 1925<sup>1</sup>

## CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
India:				
Calcutta	Nov. 23-29	8	8	Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 2,980; deaths, 1,613.
Madras	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	27	15	
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	5	2	
Indo-China:				Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 7; deaths, 6.
Province—				August, 1923: Cases, 13; deaths 10 native, and 1 fatal case European.
Anam	Aug. 1-31	1	1	
Cambodia	do	2	2	
Cochin-China	do	4	3	

## PLAQUE

British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Uganda	Aug. 1-31	79	62	
Celebes:				Epidemic.
Macassar	Oct. 29			
China:				Present.
Nanking	Nov. 23-Dec. 6			Dec. 9, 1924: Plague-infected rodent found in vicinity of Honolulu village.
Hawaii				Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 2,380; deaths, 1,791.
India:				
Madras (Presidency)	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	182	128	Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 13; deaths, 8. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 23; deaths, 21.
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	9	7	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-31	2	2	
Cambodia	do	9	6	
Cochin-China	do	2		
Java:				
Cheribon district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	3	4	
Pekalongan district	do		24	
Soerabaya district—				
Soerabaya	Nov. 4			Epidemic. Seaport.

## SMALLPOX

Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 16-22	21	4	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Nov. 4-10	4		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 26-Dec. 2	1		
Great Britain:				
New Castle on Tyne	Dec. 7-13	3		
India:				Nov. 2-8, 1924: Cases, 818; deaths, 177.
Bombay	Nov. 16-22	1	1	
Calcutta	Nov. 23-29	19	12	
Madras	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	22	12	
Rangoon	Nov. 9-29	15	5	
Indo-China:				
Province—				
Anam	Aug. 1-31	41	9	Aug. 1-31, 1924: Cases, 145; deaths, 54. August, 1923: Cases, 177 (European, 20); deaths, 41 (European, 1).
Cambodia	do	24	8	
Cochin-China	do	72	30	
Tonkin	do	8	7	
Java:				
Batavia district—				
Buitenzorg	Oct. 21-27	1		
Cheribon district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	12		
Paseroean district	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	9	1	Supplemental report.
Pekalongan district	Oct. 21-Nov. 3	8		
Soerabaya district	Nov. 2-8	72	14	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Tampico	Dec. 11-20	2	1	
Vera Cruz	Dec. 21-28		10	

<sup>1</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

## CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

## Reports Received During Week Ended January 16, 1925—Continued

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Portugal:				
Lisbon	Dec. 7-13	9		
Oporto	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2	1	
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 9,683. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 37,240. Officially reported.
Spain:				
Barcelona	Nov. 27-Dec. 10		4	
Madrid	Dec. 14-20		17	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Nov. 9-15			Outbreaks.
Transvaal	do			Do.

## TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Algeria:				
Algiers	Nov. 1-30	1		
Egypt:				
Cairo	Oct. 22-28	3	2	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara	Dec. 23-29		1	
Mexico City	Nov. 29-Dec. 6	14		
Palestine				Nov. 26-Dec. 8, 1924: Cases, 4. In district of Jerusalem.
Rumania:				
Constanza	Dec. 1-10	1		
Russia				Jan. 1-June 30, 1924: Cases, 92,000. Corresponding period, 1923: Cases, 215,000.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Nov. 29-Dec. 5		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	Nov. 9-15			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State	do			Do.
Transvaal	do			Do.
Yugoslavia:				
Belgrade	Nov. 24-Dec. 7	4		

Reports Received From December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925<sup>1</sup>

## CHOLERA

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 16-22	1		
India:				Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 5,300; deaths, 3,219.
Calcutta	Oct. 26-Nov. 15	27	21	
Madras	Nov. 16-22	14	11	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Nov. 19-25	2		

## PLAQUE

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada	Dec. 6-12	9	5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Nov. 9-22	4	3	One plague rodent.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	6	2	Rats taken, 8,802; found infected, 19.

<sup>1</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from June 28 to Dec. 26, 1924, see Public Health Reports for Dec. 26, 1924. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued**  
**Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925—Continued**

**PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Dec. 2, 1924: Cases, 361. Corresponding period, year 1923—cases, 1,448.
City—				
Alexandria	Dec. 4	1	1	Bubonic.
Port Said	Dec. 1	1	1	
Suez	Dec. 3	1	1	
India:	Oct. 26-Nov. 8	3	4	Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 5,260; deaths, 3,942.
Java:				
Cheribon	Oct. 14-20		10	
Pekalongan	do		5	
Tegal	do		3	
Madagascar:				
Tananarive Province	Oct. 16-31	36	33	Oct. 16-31, 1924: Cases, 36; deaths, 33.
Tananarive Town	do	2	2	Bubonic.
Other localities	do	34	31	Bubonic, 15; pneumonic, 7; septicemic, 9.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 9-15	1	1	

**SMALLPOX**

Bolivia:				
La Paz	Nov. 1-30	12	7	
British South Africa:				
Northern Rhodesia	Oct. 28-Nov. 3	24	2	In natives.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver	Dec. 14-20	11		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg	Dec. 7-13	4		
China:				
Amoy	Nov. 9-22			Present.
Antung	Nov. 17-23	1		
Foochow	Nov. 2-8			Do.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Nov. 16-30	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria	Nov. 12-18	1		
Gibraltar:	Dec. 8-14	1		
Great Britain:				
England and Wales	Nov. 23-Dec. 6	184		
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 2-8	4	3	Oct. 19-Nov. 1, 1924: Cases, 1,425; deaths, 326.
Calcutta	Oct. 26-Nov. 15	33	34	
Karachi	Nov. 16-22	2	1	
Madras	do	10	4	
Rangoon	Oct. 26-Nov. 8	17	4	
Iraq:				
Bagdad	Nov. 9-15	1	1	
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya	Oct. 19-Nov. 1	212	71	Oct. 26-Nov. 7, 1924: Cases, 2.
West Java—				
Province—				
Batam	Oct. 14-20	2		One locality.
Batavia	Nov. 8-14	1		
Cheribon	Oct. 14-20	2		Do.
Pekalongan	Oct. 14-20	12		Two localities.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	Nov. 23-29	1		
Vera Cruz	Dec. 1-14		6	
Spain:				
Cadiz	Nov. 1-30		34	
Malaga	Oct. 31-Nov. 13		40	
Valencia	Nov. 30-Dec. 6	2		
Syria:				
Aleppo	Nov. 23-29	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis	Nov. 25-Dec. 15	33	23	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State	Nov. 2-8			Outbreaks.

## CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, AND TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

Reports Received from December 27, 1924, to January 9, 1925—Continued

## TYPHUS FEVER

Place	Date	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
Bolivia: La Paz.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	.....	
Chile: Talcahuano.....	Nov. 16-29.....	4	.....	
Valparaiso.....	Nov. 25.....	1	22.	10 cases (estimated) present Nov.
Egypt: Cairo.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3	2	
Mexico: Mexico City.....	Nov. 9-29.....	29	.....	
Palestine.....	Nov. 12-24.....	3	.....	
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 1924; Cases, 28; deaths, 1.
Turkey: Constantinople.....	Nov. 15-21.....	3	.....	
Union of South Africa: East London.....	Nov. 16-22.....	1	.....	

23311°—25†—3

X